

Principal feature of the live animal exhibit will be a herd of five buffalo supposed to be now in Lost Park.

WASHINGTON NOTES OF INTEREST TO HAWAIIANS

What Is Doing in the Senate and House With Bills Affecting This Territory.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—All interest in Hawaiian affairs from the Washington end of the line is now centered on the coming of Governor Dole. As far as can be learned there are no developments from Washington as touching the gubernatorial situation. Mr. George H. Carter stated today that there had been nothing in the last week or ten days worth mentioning. He is now a guest at the Cochrane hotel, whither he went a few days ago when Judge Hartwell closed up his house on Sixteenth street and journeyed to Massachusetts, from which place he expects to return direct to Hawaii.

A few days since, Delegate Wilcox was able to take his first outdoor ride. He has been gaining in strength slowly and looks very badly. His friends fear he will hardly be able to get back to the House to do any work at this session. While he seems to be recovering from his sudden illness, there is said to be some danger lest his weakness may develop consumption. The physicians have confidence that they will be able to bring him around all right in the course of a few weeks, but this does not entirely allay the concern of those interested in the Delegate's health.

Chairman Knox, of the House Committee on Territories, has been talking about taking up in committee the Wilcox bill for the organization of county government. There have been some requests that this be done, but the chairman has stated that he does not propose to consider the bill till Mr. Wilcox is himself able to be present. It looks as though there might be some hearings on the measure, but the prospects are against Congress doing anything at all with it. In fact, the prospects amount almost to a certainty, according to the best information obtainable.

COMMISSIONER BOYD.

Land Commissioner Boyd is filling in his leisure time, while waiting here, by working up different projects in behalf of the Islands. He has visited the census office and gone over the figures for the census industries in Hawaii and now states that he found them materially correct. He has also been over to the Agricultural Department and consulted with officials there about various matters, the most important of which is the securing of seeds of rubber trees.

"I consider this very important for the Hawaiian Islands," said Mr. Boyd today. "I believe the rubber trees from which gutta percha is made can be successfully and extensively grown in the Islands. The Department has promised to furnish me with all the available seed of the rubber trees which I now have, and I have been casting about to see if I can't find some of this seed owned by private parties."

Mr. Boyd also has obtained considerable cotton seed, which he hopes to take back to the Islands with him, and some samples of the chemical preparation for cleaning the seed.

The Agricultural Department not long ago received several bags of coffee, sent here by Mr. Jared Smith, in charge of the experiment station at Honolulu that its quality might be investigated. It was unroasted coffee, but officials of the Department, including Secretary Wilson, took portions of it to their homes, had it roasted and prepared for use upon their tables. "I am not much of a coffee drinker," said Secretary Wilson, after consuming a few cups of the Hawaiian beverage, "but I called it very good coffee."

Further than to test the quality of the samples the department has done nothing toward encouraging the sale of the product in this section. Some of the officials of the Department blended the Hawaiian coffee with other brands and found it very acceptable. Mr. Boyd has been visiting the wholesale grocers here in Washington and urging them to introduce the Hawaiian coffee among their customers. "I have tried to persuade them not to blend our coffee with other grades," said Mr. Boyd, "and one grocer here has promised me that he would like to introduce it without blending, among his customers. But I am convinced that little or no headway can be made till the grocers in Hawaii are willing to send on abundant samples, which the grocers will give away to their customers. Then, perhaps, if the matter is pushed in the proper market, a market could be built up."

Mr. Boyd attended a convocation of the Mystic Shrines on the evening of St. Patrick's day here in Washington and, while there, met several business men of Washington, upon whom he impressed the value of different Hawaiian products and with whom he consulted as to the best means of getting those products introduced in this country.

NEW HYDROGRAPHIC MAPS.

In a few days Mr. Boyd intends to make a formal request of the Secretary of the Interior for the sending of a hydrographer to the Hawaiian Islands to prepare new maps and make a careful examination of the public lands of the Islands. It is his intention to have this work done under the supervision of Territorial officials, and he hopes that it will be quite extensive. It would be in the line of similar work that has been done in many of the States, showing the character of land, elevations, water supply, and numerous other features. Mr. Boyd established the fact several weeks ago that expenditures for this out of the general fund of the Geological Survey would be legal and sanctioned by the accounting officers of the Treasury. The decision was mentioned in one of my recent letters. Little is being done on the land bill,

and probably nothing will come out of it at this session of Congress. That is exactly the ending that Commissioner Boyd and others, representing the better interests of the Islands here, desire. But Mr. Boyd is anxious to have prepared in accessible form for ready reference a full explanation of the land laws of the Islands, so that hereafter it may not be necessary to have a man come to Washington and spend most of the time every winter safeguarding the Territorial interests. He has filed maps and other information. Further hearings will probably be given by the Senate Committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico and Mr. Boyd will try to have all this information brought together and bound in good form for future consultation. Mr. Boyd states that he expects to stay here about twenty-five days longer. He talked with President Roosevelt recently about Hawaiian affairs and also about the Governorship, but declares that nothing was said to indicate what the President intends to do. Mr. Boyd answered some questions, stating his views of different men the President inquired about.

THE COINAGE BILL.

Mr. Haywood was disappointed at the manner in which the bill for the coinage of Hawaiian silver passed the Senate. Through some inadvertence the wrong bill was brought up, but as it has already passed, as told in my last letter, the friends of the measure will seek to have it corrected in the House. The House Committee on Coinage reported a bill favorably, as has already been told in these dispatches. It is the purpose now to have the House take up the Senate bill and propose certain amendments. If these can be adopted in the House it is believed the final act, as presented to the President, will be satisfactory.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

It is difficult to say much that is definite about the program for Cuban reciprocity. At this writing the House leaders apparently have not decided when the Payne bill will be reported from the Ways and Means Committee—probably it will not be till next week. It would seem to be a pretty safe statement that the 20 per cent reciprocity provision will go through the House, but it will not be till after a strenuous fight. The Representatives opposing the Republican leadership have held numerous parleys during the past week. The Michigan delegation, consisting of eleven Republicans, caucused and agreed to stand solidly in opposition to the bill, and so informed Chairman Payne. At still other parleys it was developed that there will likely be about forty-nine Republican members of the House who will stand solidly against the passage of the bill. If that proves to be true, Democratic votes will be necessary to pass the bill in the House. Of course there will be plenty of Democratic votes for that purpose and to spare.

The pinch, however, comes on the advocacy of amendments and the Republican opposition is scheming vigorously to draft amendments that will not only pass muster with the presiding officer of the House in Committee of the Whole and not be ruled out on a point of order, but that will also command a majority of the votes. Their greatest hope, perhaps, is in getting through an amendment that will abolish the differential on refined sugars. This amounts to 12½ cents per hundred weight and, if removed, would greatly delight the growers of sugar beets. The opposition Republicans are interested to know how extensively the Democrats will vote for such an amendment, which is clearly aimed at the sugar trust. They say it would enable the Cubans to find a market for their sugars in England and other European countries and would also enable the English refiners to bring sugar to this country and sell it.

However, while the opposition Republicans are studying to devise an amendment that will pass muster and carry through the House, the stock of the sugar trust is very strong in the market and the officers of the trust evidently have assurances of good things coming to them from Congress. The Republican leaders make the argument against the removal of the differential that it is a reduction of tariff and leads the way for tariff revision. They also point out that it will be defeated in the Senate. In the last Republican conference Judge Morris, who will move an amendment for removing the differential, stated that the best sugar Republicans would gladly vote for 20 per cent reciprocity with Cuba if the House leaders would accept the amendment for removing the differential. His statement fell on deaf ears.

There is clearly opposition in the way of the bill in the Senate, but the President will probably be able to smooth that opposition away when the proper time comes. The opponents of the bill in the House hope, if all other plans fail, they may be able to so amend and disfigure the bill that it will eventually die a natural death and never become law. They may succeed in that, although it is doubtful. No one can tell with certainty. It would be fruitless to try to guess just exactly what the outcome will be.

HAVANA BUT NOT HONOLULU.

Dr. Walter Wyman, the supervising surgeon general of the Marine Hospital Service, stated to me today that he had heard nothing officially from Honolulu about the desire of citizens there that the Federal Government should come to their aid in suppressing disease. He had received some copies of The Advertiser, setting forth conditions, and also a copy of the paper with some car-

ried on the situation, which he had printed in the files of the Marine Hospital Service. He said that the citizens of Honolulu will not be disappointed if they only get the Government to help them in the suppression of disease. He said that the Government should not be disappointed if they only get the Government to help them in the suppression of disease. He said that the Government should not be disappointed if they only get the Government to help them in the suppression of disease.

The latest report to the supervising surgeon general's office from Dr. L. K. Ocker, the chief quarantine officer at Honolulu, states that the quarantine transactions for the week ending March 1. He states that he inspected and passed two steamers and four sailing vessels, 80 cabin passengers; dispatched two sailing vessels and 24 pieces of baggage. He detained and passed 27 steerage passengers, selected 29 steerage passengers, and inspected and passed 63 men of different vessels' crews.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

There is a big rush to the Klondike. The Philippine bill has been completed.

The Colombians have captured a rebel vessel.

Frenchmen are planning a McKinley memorial.

General Otis has been placed on the retired list.

The opening of the St. Louis Exposition will be postponed.

There have been serious floods throughout the South.

Another insurgent general in the Philippines has surrendered.

Mr. Sidney Godolphin Alexander Shippard of Cape Town is dead.

Cholera is raging at Manila. Forty-eight deaths are already reported.

Russell Sage is said to have dropped a pile of money in railroad stocks.

It is reported that China and Russia have reached an agreement as to Manchuria.

A mob at La Junta, Colorado, lynched a negro who assaulted an aged woman.

The San Francisco plague board of health has been removed by Mayor Schmitz.

The Goddard and Knight cotton mills in New England have advanced wages ten per cent.

The sailor clause has been omitted from the final draft of the Kahn-Chinese exclusion bill.

An Aaron Burr society has been formed in New York to erect a monument to prove that he was a patriot.

A proposition to raise the week of the birthday Maine has been referred to Secretary Root by General Wood.

Pension Commissioner Evans has handed his resignation to the President and will be given a diplomatic position.

The story of bribery in connection with the sale of the Danish Islands is denied by all parties said to have been concerned.

President Roosevelt still adheres to his plan to aid Cuban sugar men, and is trying to win Congress over to his way of thinking.

Lawyer Albert Patrick of New York was found guilty of the murder of Millionaire Rice and is sentenced to die in the electric chair.

Rathbone, Neely and Reeves, sentenced to prison for ten years for the big Cuban postal frauds, have appealed to the Supreme Court.

A Wisconsin burglar claims to have been an anarchist who was at the meeting where the plot to assassinate McKinley was planned.

Senator Hanna has publicly announced that he is not a candidate for the Presidency, and asks his friends to discourage such use of his name.

An American boy was arrested in Russia in connection with the student riots. He will be released upon condition that he leaves the country.

Two British officers convicted of shooting Boer prisoners, were shot by order of a court martial. One man was sent to prison for 25 years.

In a suit against the Northern Securities Company, J. Pierpont Morgan gave more testimony of how the merger was formed, he having acted with J. P. Hill.

Secretary Hay was scored in the House by Burleson of Texas for his action in refusing to give passports to an American minister desirous of carrying relief funds to the Boers.

A coal miners' strike which is likely to affect 175,000 men is pending. The refusal of the operators to sign the scale demanded is given as the reason for the contemplated action, and mines in Pennsylvania, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan and other States are likely to be tied up.

The sundry civil service appropriation bill which has been agreed upon appropriates not quite forty million dollars. There is one item for \$107,000 for the survey of the Pacific coast, including Alaska and Hawaii. For sea coast batteries there is an appropriation of \$1,587,050.

Charles P. Woodward, who killed Sheriff Ricker of Natrona county, Wyoming, was lynched at Casper, Wyoming, on the scaffold which had been prepared for his execution, the Supreme Court having granted a stay of execution. An effort is being made to punish the lynchers.

Cuba will pass from under the control of the United States on May 20th. President Roosevelt has sent to Congress a bill making a provision for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Gonzalez de Quesada will be the first minister from Cuba to the United States.

CATHEDRAL HAS A NEW ORDER

In a letter which he will read to the congregation of St. Andrews Cathedral Sunday morning, Bishop Nichols will give a statement of what he has decided to do and why he is to do it. This course has been decided upon by the Bishop, who has given up his time since his arrival to the finding out of the exact condition of things in matters churchly, and in making plans for the carrying out of what he considers necessary for the advancement of the cause here.

While nothing can be learned as to the plans of the head of the Church, the order of services for tomorrow gives an interest to the situation. The Bishop will preach the sermon and read

HAWAII'S CABLE TO BE HERE IN TIME FOR THE HOLIDAYS

(Special to The Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The Pacific Cable in Honolulu will be working by Christmas. We will send a message to the Pacific Commercial Advertiser before then, and by the first day of 1903, we will be able to give The Advertiser and the people of Hawaii in general a first-class cable service from all over the world.

These delightful promises are made by George G. Ward, of New York, the general manager for the Commercial Cable Company. Ward is now in California on pleasure bent, and talked freely about the plans of the company. The cable will not land in Southern California as has been stated, but in Monterey Bay, for the reason that the Government surveys of the Southern Coast establish the fact that there is not a suitable landing place south of Monterey. The distance from Honolulu to Manila will be covered as soon as possible. Ward does not anticipate that the efforts of a coterie in Congress to secure an appropriation for a Government cable across the Pacific will result in anything, but says that John W. Mackay will secure what privileges of landing places he has asked for from the Government.

Ward scoffs the suggestion that the Marconi wireless telegraph endangers in any way the properties in which he is interested, or that wireless telegraphy will become a rival of the wire and cable systems. Nevertheless they are very much interested in the work of Marconi.

"I know Marconi well and like him immensely," said Ward. "He is a bright young man and a hard worker, who will accomplish what he has set out to do if he can succeed. But the further he progresses the greater become the obstacles. He has, however, made successful experiments in communication between ships at sea, and from ships to shore, and in this his in-

vention is bound to become of great value. The wireless telegraph will work at sea over distances not to exceed 200 miles, but for a greater distance of for practical work on shore, there is little reason to believe that he will ever succeed in establishing a commercially valuable system. There are too many obstacles on land to his free currents; electricity is like water, it will cling to and follow the nearest conductor.

"But for short distances at sea, and from ship to ship, and across narrow channels between islands, the Marconi system will prove of value. It will serve these really as an ally or a feeder to the cables and established lines of telegraph. That our company is not afraid of the new invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Mackay is preparing to spend a large sum of money in laying the Pacific cable."

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—There is poor prospect at present of legislation for a Pacific cable, but on the whole that is probably the best word that the friends of a cable could desire. The Pacific Commercial Cable Company is said to desire that there shall be no legislation whatever at this session. In the meantime they expect to have their cable completed to Honolulu. They seem to be confident that they will be able to land the cable at San Francisco and Honolulu, although Congress grants no specific authority to do so. Chairman "Pete" Hepburn of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is said to have acquiesced in such a program.

The Pacific Commercial Cable Company officials are understood to hold that if the cable is once put in operation as far as Honolulu there will be no efforts on the part of Congress after that to construct a rival government line, and that they will be allowed to lay the cable the rest of the way to Manila.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

List of the Hawaiian Senators Who Are Affected by the Proposed Compromise Bill.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—An arrangement for the appointment of Senators in the Hawaiian Legislature has been made by Ex-Gov. Powers of Maine and Representative Robinson of Indiana. They are members of the House Committee on Territories and form a sub-committee appointed to consider that matter. Mr. Cayless and Mr. George R. Carter appeared before these two gentlemen a few days ago and, after quite a long argument, the sub-committee agreed upon a plan. It has not been presented yet to the full committee, and one cannot say with certainty that it will prevail. The chances are, however, that it will.

By the plan agreed upon four Home Rulers must accept the two year terms in the Senate and three Republicans must also accept the same short term. One of the short term Republicans comes from the First District, and two from the Third District, while one short term Home Ruler is taken from each of the four Senatorial districts. The short term Senators by districts, as agreed upon by the sub-committee of Gov. Powers and Mr. Robinson, are as follows:

First District, Island of Hawaii—Nicholas Russell, Home Ruler, who polled 573 votes, and J. D. Paris, Republican, who polled 899 votes. The other two Senators from this district are J. T. Brown, who had 985 votes, and J. B. Kaohi, who had 887 votes, both being Home Rulers, and both slated now for long terms.

Second District, Island of Maui—William White, Home Ruler, who had 636 votes. The other two Senators from this district, both of whom will serve long terms, according to the plan, are

his letter to the congregation at the 11 o'clock service. This service will be under the charge of the Rev. Canon Mackintosh. The early service and celebration of communion at 7 a. m. will be in charge of the Rev. Canon Kitchin, late Dean. There will be only one congregation, and the steps for its amalgamation were taken during the week. Yesterday there was held a choir meeting, at which there was present every member of the choir of both the former congregations. The result of the bringing together of the bodies will be a most interesting service, which is to be wholly choral.

That the Cathedral will be filled is certain. Bishop Nichols has permitted it to be known that he is very anxious that every Episcopalian or Anglican churchman, and everyone who has been attending the services at the Cathedral, shall be in attendance, that the orders for the district shall be well known.

That these will be full of interest is indicated in the statement that after this the office of Bishop Nichols will be at the Cathedral grounds. The kindness of the Army Department in proffering an office which was used has been appropriately acknowledged, but after this time the Bishop, as the head of the Church, will make his office on the Cathedral grounds, where he will be from 10 to 12 o'clock Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

COULD FILL THE PAPER WITH THEM.

This paper might be filled with items like the following, and every one be the absolute truth. "I had rheumatism for years and tried almost everything, but got no permanent relief until I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm, three bottles of which have cured me. It is the best medicine I ever used."—Philip E. Rhonda, Pennville, Mo., U. S. A. Pain Balm is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Roosevelt has vetoed another bill removing the charge of desertion from a war veteran.

which is bound to become of great value. The wireless telegraph will work at sea over distances not to exceed 200 miles, but for a greater distance of for practical work on shore, there is little reason to believe that he will ever succeed in establishing a commercially valuable system. There are too many obstacles on land to his free currents; electricity is like water, it will cling to and follow the nearest conductor.

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MILLIONS A YEAR

Incredible Amount of Money Lost by the Working Classes.

The money lost annually by skilled workmen of an immigration country is millions of dollars and is becoming greater every year. This amount of money represents mainly time lost and the serious effect upon the social condition of the workmen and their families is evident. Mr. George V. Hammond, of No. 418 N. State street, Tacoma, Wash., said the other day:

"I have lost my share of time but I am thankful that I have not been losing and of late."

"You don't look as if you had lost much through sickness."

"No, and I don't feel so. But the fact remains that I was a very sick man. I took cold along in 1899 and rheumatism settled in my arms and shoulders. I suffered for three years and nothing relieved me until in April, 1892, I began to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and found relief in the second box. I took five boxes in all and now am entirely cured and have had no occasion to use them since."

There is a popular idea that rheumatism is caused by exposure to cold and that some localities are infected with it more than others. Such conditions frequently promote the development of the disease, but from the fact that rheumatism runs in certain families, it is shown to be hereditary and consequently a disease of the blood.

Frequently an individual, in whose family rheumatism has not occurred, develops the disease, and when a diagnosis of the case is made, it is generally found that the ailment is due to a derangement of the blood.

External applications may afford temporary relief, but to cure the disease it is necessary to treat it through the blood.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People go directly to the seat of the disorder, purifying and enriching the blood by eliminating poisonous elements and renewing health-giving forces. They are a positive specific not only for rheumatism, but for all diseases arising from poor blood or weakened nerves. They are sold at fifty cents a box or six boxes for two dollars and a half, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Best at the lowest price at Hopp's

Our Class of Furniture

might lead you to suppose we ask large prices, but such is far from the truth.

Although all goods that come into our establishment must pass the closest scrutiny and give a good account of themselves both from the standpoint of quality and art our prices are lower than are asked for inferior goods. We give you the benefit of our good judgment and taste in buying.



Bedroom Sets At \$32

and the very best for the money. Of course we have cheaper ones but these are of hardwood finish and consist of seven pieces.

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that when you want couches, pillows filled, furniture repaired and polishing done that our UP-HOLSTERY, AND REPAIR DEPARTMENT is up-to-date.

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DRINK Komei

A pure carbonated drink, made from juice of the California Grape Fruit. Delivered in city limits at 30 CENTS

the dozen. We want your order.

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The "Star" Ventilator.

Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating factories of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc. Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles. Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily Laid. These tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and builders for first-class buildings. Merchant's Gothic Shingles, copper, galvanized steel, screw plates. Send for illustrated booklet of our specialties, mailed free upon application. MERCHANT & CO., Inc., Sole Manufacturers, 517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Rufe Turner of Stockton beat Jack O'Brien of New York in twelve rounds.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

NOTHING but sugar was talked of on the streets yesterday. The reports on sugar advanced on New York market since last advice were freely commented on everywhere, though it was not having an appreciable effect upon the market during the afternoon session. The advance is of 1.16, which means 10 to 11 to the ton of sugar, and this price would mean an increase of nearly a million dollars on the crop of the Territory if the advance holds until the sugar is marketed.

During the week past Waialua held the center of the market stage, with an advance to \$24, after having been quite low down in the afternoon for some time. There is so little of this stock in the market that it is very hard to make a quotation for the shares, but there were some small transfers at the top figure. The bid price of the stock is now \$22.50, which is four dollars above the last previous sale. The little trading which established the price for this stock has been between boards, but it is a fact that the absorptive qualities of the market for Waialua have not been tested recently, as the shares seem to be in strong hands.

Ewa has held its own at \$24, but the stock is held too closely to permit of much movement in the plantation. Twenty shares alone were sold. Oahu developed some strength, though the prices are the same as formerly. The stock came out in small blocks, there being three sales in the 45 shares transferred. Honolulu was sold down to \$22.50. Honolulu held its own at \$21, while McBryde's was at \$24.50, the same old figure. Oahu sold in a block of 10 and again in 25 shares for \$22. There was a transfer of 100 Oahu at \$24, marking no change.

The reports yesterday from San Francisco showed a little weakness in local securities which does not comport with the general conditions here. The advance in the price of sugar would ordinarily have been the means of advancing the prices of shares, but now the contrary is the case.

Mutual Telephone sold yesterday in 100 shares at \$10. This is an advance recently from \$8, which has been accomplished by easy stages. The stock is not out in large quantities, the sales made yesterday being in the nature of realizations. Hawaiian Electric has been falling off recently, the selling price now being \$37.50, which shows the first decline below par for this stock. There is little demand for the shares in the market.

Dividends were paid Monday as follows: C. Brewer & Co., 1 per cent; Ewa, 1 per cent; Kahuku, 1 per cent; Oahu, 1/2 per cent; Waialua, 7 per cent; Olovala, 1/2 per cent; Hawaiian Electric Co., 1/2 per cent.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

The feature of the week in the real estate market has been the deal whereby the Achi holdings on King street extending on the makai side from Piliol street to the Sheridan road have passed into the hands of a new hui which plans to have the area filled for building purposes. There are in the entire holding a total of 200 lots, the piece extending not entirely to the ocean. This property was part of the original Wilcox holding and has been transferred since to C. M. Cooke, and thence to W. C. Achi. As it now stands the hui expects to enter into a contract with Cotton Brothers for the filling of the lots, so that they may be used for buildings very soon. It is understood that the filling will be taken up as soon as the dredger of the firm can be got to the seaside of the holdings.

There is some little activity among the real estate men in trying to secure the sale of the plot which is wanted for the new club, which is being promoted by the Princes and other young Hawaiians. There are several sites under consideration. Those are on Alakea street, King street and Merchant street, the range being as far out as Alapai street. It is not expected there will be anything done for some time as the affairs are in the hands of a committee, which has not decided upon what shall be its report.

As fixing a value for foothill property a sale was made to George Davies of a plot adjoining his house site on Thurston avenue, the piece facing 154 feet in the avenue, the price being \$500.

Contracts have been arranged for the construction of the Egan-Frear building on Hotel street by the Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Company. This building will be two stories, with large stores and fine windows. The construction will be of Hawaiian brick, wooden beams having been substituted for steel on account of the desire to have the building completed very soon. The contract price is \$18,500 and the time limit 75 days, so that it is hoped to have tenants in the building by the first of July.

There has been made the usual progress with the larger buildings, the most noticeable being that on the Hall structure, where, the scaffolding being out of the way, the lines of the completed structure are in evidence. The Fenahou Preparatory School building is nearly completed under the superintendence of C. W. Dickey, and the Young building should have all its stone work done within the present month. There were the usual small sales of outlying property.

SUGAR MARKET.

Williams, Dimond & Co. write of the sugar market to local correspondents as follows: "We last addressed you 21st inst., per 'America Maru'."

Sugar—No changes have since occurred in the local market or for export to Honolulu, prices established 5th inst. still being in force.

Basis—March 21st "to arrive" sale 200 tons at 3 1/2-16c and on same date cost and freight sale 200 tons at 3 1/2-16c; 22d and 24th, no sale; 25th, "to arrive" sale 1,000 tons at 3 1/2-16c; 26th, "to arrive" sale 2,000 tons at 3 1/2-16c; and on same date cost and freight sale 2,000 tons at 3 1/2-16c; and again "to arrive" sale 2,000 tons at 3 1/2-16c; since which no sales, establishing basis for 96 deg. Centrifugal in New York on that date, 3.50c; San Francisco, 3.22c.

London Beets—March 21st, 6d 3/4d; 22d, 24th, 6d 3/4d; 25th, 6d 3/4d; 26th, 6d 3/4d. New York Beets—Quoted 24th inst. 200 tons at 2 1/2-16c; Fair Refining, 7d; same date last year, 11d 6d and 10d 9d respectively. April Beets, 6d 6d against 5d at corresponding period last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—According to latest mail advices under date of 24th inst., the raw sugar market is active but quiet. European markets firm. Estimates from abroad indicate a reduction in beet sowings of from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. Refined is in fair demand.

Latest Statistical Position—Willett & Gray report 20th inst. U. S. four ports in all hands, estimated 18th inst. 13,469 tons against 18,728 tons same date last year. Six ports Cuba estimated 18th inst. 238,000 tons against 174,220 tons corresponding period last year. Total stock in all principal countries by cable March 20th, at latest uneven dates, 3,449,469 tons against 2,616,528 tons corresponding period last year, establishing an increase of 832,941 tons over the figures of the previous year.

SUGAR NEWS ABROAD.

(Special to the Advertiser.) SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 25.—A dispatch from London says: The Sugar Convention is for this country the entering upon a new policy. It is probably owing largely to Mr. Chamberlain's connection with the West Indies, as Colonial Secretary, that the British delegates to the Brussels conference revived powers which, together with the deficit in the French exchequer and the consequent need which France has of saving the 24,000,000 that has been paid yearly to the sugar manufacturers—have brought about the conclusion of the convention. The threat that this country might follow the example of the American Government, which has passed a law permitting the Executive to impose countervailing duties upon sugar from any country which gives bounties on export, and of the Indian Government, which, at Mr. Chamberlain's wish and at the request of the market for Mauritius sugar, has imposed a duty on German and Austrian bounty-fed sugar—such a threat may or may not have been given directly. In any case, the Continental nations have seen that the policy of this country was settling rapidly in that direction. This is what has persuaded Germany and Austria-Hungary to enter into the convention and France desired a pretext for withdrawing the bounties so that the national revenue might be less drawn upon.

LIMITATION OF "SURTAX."

By the new convention the contracting parties agree to abolish bounties, either direct or indirect, and also to limit to 6 francs per 100 kilos the surtax on refined sugars, and to 5 francs that on unrefined. The "surtax" is the special protectionist import duty—that in excess of any excise duty imposed on sugar produced within the country. Since Great Britain adopted a free trade policy, it has been the rule of this country to impose a duty on imports, to put an equivalent excise duty on the same class of articles produced here. That is what protectionist countries do not do. The convention

will allow them to continue their protectionist policy as to sugar in the limited degree stated. Under this "surtax" the sugar companies, which have practically a monopoly of their home markets, can sell at a loss their surplus production. This is what has happened in the case of German and Austrian sugars in the last two years, since the bounties were formed. France has no acknowledged combines. It is said that manufacturers or traders who tried to form a combine there would come under the criminal law—a fact showing that the system is not exactly a necessary one. The delegates at the Brussels Conference believe that the limitation of the "surtax" will prevent the operations of the combines, which are said to have been selling sugar, latterly, at 16 1/2 for export, when it has actually cost them 42. They get 21 1/2 as bounty and the surplus of the consumers of sugar in Germany and Austria; the manufacturers cannot restrict their production because a part of the total profit goes to the growers of beets who are associated in the combines.

COUNTERVAILING DUTIES.

The contracting powers undertake to enforce its provisions, not only upon themselves, but upon powers which are not parties to it. Thus, if the powers are in agreement with the United States in holding that sugar receives an indirect bounty in Russia, they will put up a special countervailing duty against Russian sugar. For this, in England's case, special legislation will be required; and doubtless the Government will pass a measure of the kind. Legislation is necessary also in France, Austria and Germany, and it is said that the sugar combines of Austria and Germany will endeavor to block the convention by opposing legislation in their Parliaments. There is no reason, however, for supposing that action of the kind will be effective, and probably, at least for five years, the new policy will have a trial. By the end of that time its actual effects upon British industries may possibly be apparent; and it will be seen how far the price of sugar is increased.

EFFECT ON THE MARKET.

And this is a matter as to which the most divergent opinions exist. It is certain that the West Indies lost their control of the sugar market largely because their machinery and methods were out of date. But for the cheapening of the production of beet sugar, as a result of the competition of one Continental nation against another, under the stimulus of the bounties, there would have been no progress. If the effect of the convention were to ruin the beet sugar trade on the Continent, this country would have grave reason to complain of the new policy. But it may be that this policy will encourage the producers of cane sugar, which is undoubtedly superior to the beet sugar, to put up machinery which will further cheapen all the processes, so that, instead of a raising of the price, there may be a lowering. Some of the Continental experts believe that cane sugar can be produced more cheaply than beet. This is also the opinion of the American beet sugar manufacturers, who dare not face a free importation from Cuba under the new political conditions of that island. But the fact has yet to be proved.

RISE IN PRICE PROBABLE.

In the meantime, after the existing stocks of beet sugar are cleared off, no doubt there will be a rise in price. That is a natural consequence of the policy adopted; indeed, it has been the hope of the agitation. There is no interference with free trade. This is admitted on all hands. On the contrary, the British set up a rule of trade free from the competition of rivals having a special and unnatural advantage. And the Government binds itself not to give any such advantage to Colonial producers. Whatever duty is put on beet sugar must be put equally on cane. Yet the principle of countervailing duties is a new one for this country to adopt. It marks a new departure, and the country loses the

DEATH OF CECIL RHODES, THE GREAT AFRICAN STATESMAN AND FINANCIER



THE LATE CECIL RHODES.

CAPE TOWN, March 26.—Cecil J. Rhodes died at 5:57 o'clock this afternoon. He slept during a great part of the day, but his breathing became more difficult and his strength diminished perceptibly until the end, which was peaceful.

The Government has decided to give Cecil Rhodes a public funeral. His remains will be brought here from Groot-schur for the burial service, which will be held in the cathedral. The body will then be taken back to Groot-schur and eventually be interred, likely, at Matopos Hills.

Since Mr. Rhodes took to his bed three weeks ago his friends have been most anxious that he should recover sufficiently to be taken back to England. The cottage where he died was a simple seaside cabin, small and close to the railroad. It was ill-fitted to be a sick chamber, although the utmost was done to improve the ventilation and make it more comfortable.

Dr. Stevenson slept by his patient every night that he might be in readiness to administer oxygen, which practically kept Mr. Rhodes alive. Last Sunday he lost all interest in everything, and since then he had dozed the hours away. His rally from the crisis of Tuesday left but the faintest hopes for his ultimate recovery. These were entirely abandoned with the renewed attack at noon today.

The news of his death spread through Cape Town between 7 and 8 o'clock this evening and caused profound grief. All places of amusement were immediately closed. An open air concert was stopped and the audience uncovered while the band played "The Dead March." The people then silently dispersed.

Mr. Rhodes was conscious at 5:50 p. m., when he muttered a few words. Then he sank quickly. The immediate cause of his death was two successive attacks of heart failure. At his bedside were Dr. Jameson, Dr. J. W. Smartt, the Commissioner of Public Works; Col. Elmhurst Rhodes, director of signaling of the South African field

force, and Mr. Walton, a member of the Assembly at Port Elizabeth. Mr. Rhodes' last words were the names of his brother and some of the others present, which were meant to be good-bys. The only person who attended him during his illness was Dr. Stevenson. All the others, his "boys" and personal servants were admitted at the last.

The body will be taken to Groot-schur, the residence of the deceased, near Cape Town, on a special train tomorrow. There it will probably lie in state for a day or two and the public will be admitted to view the remains. It has not yet been determined where he will be buried. It was the wish of Mr. Rhodes to be buried at Matopos Hills, Rhodesia. Certain of his friends will proceed to Matopos Hills to determine whether it is practicable to carry out this wish.

The features of the dead man are placid and a death-mask of them will be taken. The warning cough is the faithful sentinel. It tells of the approach of consumption, which has killed more people than war and pestilence combined. It tells of painful chests, sore lungs, weak throats, bronchitis, and pneumonia. Do not suffer another day. It's useless, for there's a prompt and safe cure. A cure for fresh colds and old colds, easy coughs and hard coughs—

after a trip of 12 days. The Pacific Coast Company intend building a new steamer to take the place of the lost Walla Walla. The trial trip of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company's new steamer Alaska has been delayed.

The British steamer Donaghmore arrived at Cape Verde from Tacoma for London with her shaft broken. The American ship Henry Failing, Captain Wynne, bound to San Francisco from Newcastle, put into Auckland leaking.

The bark Andrew Welch has been labelled by the owners of the American barkentine Northwest. Seven thousand dollars is asked for. The bark Kate Davenport from Honolulu for Port Townsend reported having sighted a vessel bottom up eighteen miles southwest of Cape Flattery.

The American ship Star of France was recently sold in San Francisco for \$50,000. The bark Himalaya realized \$18,000 and the schooner Jennie Stella \$300.

The American bark Elvie J. Ray lost two entire crews with beriberi on a voyage from Hongkong to North Borneo. The vessel was picked up and towed by the steamer Mexican Prince in the China sea.

The steamer Charles Counsellman returned to Port Angeles with mutiny aboard. The steamer is said to have been sold to parties in Honolulu and will proceed here after repairs have been made at San Francisco.

Captain J. F. Robinson, late of the steamer San Juan, is now commander of the City of Peking. Captain J. Tremanne Smith, formerly of the Peking, goes East to take command of the Pacific Mail Company's steamer Siberia.

Wreckage from the Norwegian ship Altowela has been washed ashore by the North also one of H. M. S. Condor's life buoys and some cases of canned salmon supposed to belong to the steamer Red Rock. The insurance rate on the steamer Red Rock is now 17 per cent and on the French bark Olivier de Clisson, 45 per cent.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE For Coughs and Colds in Children. "I have not the slightest hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to all who are suffering from coughs and colds," says Charles M. Cramer, Esq., a well known watch maker, of Colombo, Ceylon. "It has been some two years since the City Dispensary first called my attention to this very first called my attention to this valuable medicine, and I have repeatedly used it and it has always been beneficial. It has cured me quickly of all chest colds. It is especially effective for children and seldom takes more than one bottle to cure them of hoarseness. I have persuaded many to try this valuable medicine, and I have repeatedly used it and it has always been beneficial." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The French bark Reine Blanche has arrived at San Francisco from Newcastle, Australia. The steamer Enterprise, Captain Miller, sailed from San Francisco for Hilo on March 20. Captain Hockelmann of the German bark Antigone committed suicide at Santa Rosa. The lumber schooner Amethyst has been located in Barclay Sound floating bottom up. The four-masted British ship Pyrenees has been successfully floated at Manga Reva lagoon. The steamer City of Seattle went ashore in Vancouver harbor but was floated without damage. Chief Steward Evans of the Meade now occupies a similar position aboard the transport Sheridan. On March 25th the schooner James Rolph sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu via Kilauea. The schooner Salona sailed from Shanghai to Cape Flattery in 23 days, breaking the Pacific record. The transport Exbert arrived in San Francisco from Honolulu on March 27

Tophius Williams of Chicago has challenged Santos-Dumont to a balloon race to be held at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904.

Collector Upheld. Collector Stackable received an opinion from the Treasury Department last week regarding drawback on coal used as fuel on board a steam vessel plying between New York and Honolulu. The Collector asked the Attorney General whether Honolulu is a Pacific port of the United States within the meaning of paragraph 415 of the Tariff Act of July 24, 1897, which permits a drawback on coal used as fuel between Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States. The opinion of the Attorney General is to the effect that Honolulu is a Pacific port of the United States within the meaning of the act of July 24, 1897. In an opinion Acting Attorney General considered Honolulu as other than a Pacific port of the United States, but the Collector held to the contrary. Collector Stackable then requested information from Washington regarding the status of this port, more especially with regard to the allowance of coal drawbacks.

Five Beautiful AND USEFUL Presents

- 1 Jewel 6 Hole Range.
- 1 Gurney 4 Door Refrigerator.
- 1 Decorated China Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Set.
- 1 Etched Glass Complete Table Service.
- 1 Complete Set of Table Silverware and Cutlery.

The price of each of the above mentioned articles is \$40. These will be given away on July 1st to customers who purchase goods of us on or after March 15, 1902. For the purpose of distributing these goods to those entitled to receive them we will, commencing March 15th, present a numbered certificate of purchase to each purchaser of one dollar's worth of goods at our store. This will be in addition to the usual 5 per cent off for cash.

These desirable gifts are now on exhibition in our large front windows. They will be distributed fairly among our customers, and in accordance with law.

W. W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED, 63-65-67 King Street, Honolulu.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED. LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON. Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

Metropolitan Meat Company NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers. NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. I. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Freights to Oceania and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

IMPERIAL LIME 99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the best containers.

In Lots to Suit. Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED Co. AGENTS.

AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, April 5.
O. S. S. Alameda, Herriman, 5 days, 21 hours and 25 minutes from San Francisco, with 24 cabin and 25 steerage passengers, 200 bags of mail and 1,100 tons of general merchandise.

Saturday, April 6.
S. S. City of Peking, Robinson, from San Francisco, at 8 a. m.
S. S. Lehua, Napala, from Maui and Molokai ports.
S. S. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Waimea, at 7:25 a. m., with 300 bags sugar and 20 packages sundries.

S. S. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Koloa and Eleia, at 8:30 a. m., with 2500 bags sugar.
Sunday, April 7.
S. S. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.
S. S. Kinua, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, at 12:45 p. m., with 27 sacks corn, 45 sacks coffee, 27 packages hides, 20 barrels bottles, two horses, 65 hogs and 115 packages sundries.

Am. sp. George Curtis, G. H. Callahan, 12 days from San Francisco with general cargo.
S. S. Waiialeale, Piltz, from Anahola.
S. S. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Newellville.
S. S. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapa.

DEPARTED.

Friday, April 5.
S. S. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maui, Kona and Kauai ports, at noon.
Am. bark Gerard C. Tobey, Gove, for San Francisco.
S. S. Kawailani, Mosher, for Koolau ports, at 5 p. m.
S. S. Ada, for Waialua, Kauai.
S. S. Helene, Nicholson, for Kahului, Huelo, Paunahou, Koolau, Papaia, Laupahoehoe, Honohina, and Hilo, at 4 p. m.

S. S. Waiialeale, Piltz, for Hanalei and Ahukini, at 4 p. m.
S. S. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapa, at 4 p. m.
Saturday, April 6.
S. S. Kauai, Brun, for Punaiaua at noon.

S. S. City of Peking, Robinson, for the Orient, at 4 p. m.
S. S. Ada, Nelson, for Waialua, Kauai, at noon.

MONDAY, APRIL 7.

S. S. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.
S. S. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Kilauea, at 5 p. m.
S. S. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Koloa, Hanalei and Ahukini, at 5 p. m.
S. S. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8.

Gase, schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Lahaina, Kihel, Makana, Kailua, Nae-poopoo and Hoonaka, at 3 p. m.
S. S. Kinua, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.

S. S. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
S. S. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.
S. S. China, Friele, for San Francisco, at noon.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9.

U. S. A. T. Sheridan, from San Francisco.
S. S. Lehua, from Molokai ports.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10.

S. S. Alameda, Herriman, for San Francisco, at 4 p. m.
KAHULUI.

Arriving, Wednesday, April 2, British ship Kinross, Murray, from Honolulu.

Shipping Notes.

The bell buoy has been placed in position again.
Assistant Harbormaster Marx has resigned his position.
H. Hackfeld & Co.'s new iron steam schooner made a successful trial trip on Saturday.

Hilo, April 3.—The S. S. Enterprise, Miller, may be expected on next Saturday or Sunday.
If the weather remains good the Annie Johnson may leave here with a sugar cargo about Saturday and the Marion Chilcott about Wednesday of next week.

Hilo, April 3.—Two Japanese sailors engaged in a brawl on the steamer Hawaii on Tuesday and fought with knives. One received wounds on the face and the other in the abdomen. The men were placed under arrest and the one wounded in the abdomen taken to the hospital.

Hilo's New Tug.

Hilo, April 3.—Resident Manager R. T. Guard has received advice that the Matson Navigation Company have bought a strong tug to take the place of the Rover. The new addition has been named the Charles Counselman, and has a gross tonnage of 120, is 55.5 feet long and has a beam of 21.2 and is built of 10.3. Since she was built in 1900 she has been doing heavy towing on Puget Sound, but is now in San Francisco being refitted to burn oil, when she will be sent down to do the towing in this port.

KONA'S MILL IS NOW GRINDING

Kona mill is grinding cane if the plans of Receiver Scott and Manager Cowan, expressed in letters received in the Kilauea mill are carried out. The letters of Receiver Scott say that there has been some difficulty in the matter of the labor, but that all has been settled satisfactorily and as a result the Japanese have declared their intention of beginning the cutting of cane on Saturday last. This would enable the mill to get to work yesterday.

Other letters from the district are to the effect that there would be a better crop than has been expected, owing to the fine appearance of the cane fields. The fact is that the letters of one man who has no interest in the plantation say that the outlook was never better since the settlement of the difficulty with the borers.

Not only is the progress with the plantation proper notable but the railroad is getting along and there will be little loss of time in having it in full operation.

Sugar and Coffee Markets

"The World's Sugar Production and Consumption, 1880-1900," is the title of a monograph just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. It discusses the sugar production and consumption of the world during the last half century, in which the burden of sugar production has been transferred from cane to the sugar beet, and in which the world has so largely increased its consumption of sugar. The world's sugar production has grown from 1,150,000 tons in 1880 to 8,900,000 tons in 1900. During the same period the world's population has grown, according to the best estimates, from 500,000,000 to about 1,300,000,000. Thus, sugar production has increased about 60 per cent, while population was increasing about 50 per cent. Coming nearer home and considering the United States alone, it is found that the consumption of sugar, which in 1850 was only 22 pounds per capita, was in 1901 over 63 pounds per capita.

One especially striking fact shown by the statistics presented in this study is the rapidly increasing proportion of the world's enlarged sugar consumption which is supplied by beets. According to the figures presented by this study, beets which supplied in 1880 less than 5 per cent of the world's sugar, in 1900 supplied 67 per cent of the greatly increased consumption; while cane, which then supplied 95 per cent of the world's sugar consumption, now supplies but 32 per cent. Stated in quantities, it may be said that the world's cane sugar supply has grown from 1,100,000 tons in 1880 to 2,850,000 tons in 1900, an increase of 160 per cent; while that of beets has grown from 50,000 tons in 1880 to 5,950,000 tons in 1900, an increase of 11,900 per cent.

The figures above quoted include that portion which enters into the world's statistical record of sugar production, and does not include the large quantities of cane sugar produced in India and China exclusively for home consumption, and in a considerable number of the tropical countries does not include that portion of the sugar consumed at home. Even if these figures of cane sugar production for home consumption were obtainable, the production from beets would still show a much more rapid growth during the last half century than that from cane. This is, apparently, due to two great causes: (1) The elimination of slavery in the tropics, the seat of the principal sugar production; and (2) the intelligent study of, and government aid to, the production of beet sugar in the temperate zone, especially in European countries.

One effect of this enormous increase and the competition which has accompanied the developments above alluded to, has been a great reduction in prices to the consumer. The figures of the Bureau of Statistics obtained from statements supplied by importers of the cost in foreign countries of the sugar which they import show that the average cost of the sugar imported in 1871-2 was 5.37c, per pound, and in the year 1899-1900, 2.49c per pound.

The sugar production of France has grown from 23,000 metric tons in the sugar year 1880-81 to 805,000 tons in 1899-1900; that of Germany, from 12,659 metric tons in 1880-81 to 1,875,000 tons in 1899-1900; Austria-Hungary, from 25,000 metric tons in 1883-84, the earliest date for which figures are obtainable, to 1,120,000 tons in 1899-1900; Russia, from 15,000 metric tons in 1883-84 to 900,000 tons in 1899-1900; Belgium, from 12,000 metric tons in that year to 300,000 tons in 1899-1900; Holland, from 1000 metric tons in 1880-81 to 180,000 tons in 1899-1900. Turning to the cane sugar producing areas, in which the statistics are not available for so long a period, it is found that the exports from the Philippine Islands increased from 23,416 metric tons in 1889 to 233,000 metric tons in 1896. From Cuba the exports in 1880 were 537,491 tons and in 1894 968,750; in 1900 the production has grown from 11,200 tons in 1875 to 243,470 tons in 1899. Java produced in 1884, 238,860 tons and in 1901, 706,000 tons; and Brazil, which in 1884 produced 268,335 tons, produced in 1901, 215,000 tons.

The table which follows shows the world's production of sugar from cane and beets, respectively, at decennial years from 1840 to 1900, and the percentage supplied by beets:

Year.	Cane Sugar Tons	Beet Sugar Tons	Supplied Sugar by Beet Per Cent
1840	1,100,000	50,000	4.35
1850	1,200,000	200,000	14.29
1860	1,510,000	389,000	20.43
1870	1,850,000	821,000	34.40
1880	1,852,000	1,402,000	43.08
1890	2,069,000	3,633,000	63.70
1900	2,850,000	5,950,000	67.71

SUGAR AND COFFEE

(Willott & Gray's Circular.)

The Week—Haws advanced 1-32c. Refined unchanged. Net cash quotations are: Muscovados, 3 15-16c; Centrifugals, 2 44c; Granulated, 4 51-4 56c. Receipts, 38,456 tons. Meltings, 30,000 tons. Total stock in Four Ports, 119,469 tons. Against 111,013 tons last week, and 185,738 tons last year. Beet Sugar quotation, f. o. b. Hamburg, 6s 2 1/2d per cwt. for 88 deg. analysis, equal to 2 5/8c for 96 deg. test Centrifugals at New York. First marks German Granulated f. o. b. Hamburg, 7s 9 1/2d, equal 1 1/2c New York, paid.

Estimated alfalfa to the United States from Cuba and West Indies, 30,000 tons; Texas, 11,000 tons; Hawaii, 15,000 tons; Europe, 3,000 tons; Porto Rico, 2000, and 25,000 tons; total 90,000 tons, against 100,000 tons last year.

Spot Foreign Granulated—The demand is light and the supply very small. Fine Austrian, 4 55c asked. For import Dutch Granulated, prompt shipment, 19s, 11 1/2d c. and f. Fine Austrian Granulated for prompt shipment, 18 1/2d, c. and f.

This week's summary of the statistical position shows stocks in the United States and Cuba together of 455,000 tons, against 415,013 tons last week and 339,966 tons last year, an increase of 95,041 tons over last year.

Statistics by Special Cables—Cuba—The six principal ports: Receipts, 35,500 tons; Exports, 3,500 tons; Stock, 336,000 tons, against 174,230 tons last year. 164 Centrals grinding, against 140 last year. Exports for week from outports 4,000 tons.

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